

She will give birth easily: therapeutic approaches to childbirth in 1st millennium BCE cuneiform sources

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Dynamis

[0211-9536] 2014; 34 (2): 289-315

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4321/S0211-95362014000200002>

Fecha de recepción: 4 de enero de 2013

Fecha de aceptación: 7 de febrero de 2013

SUMMARY: 1.—Conceptualizing women's healthcare in ancient Mesopotamia: an introduction; 2.—(Difficult) Childbirth in therapeutic cuneiform sources. 2.1.—Terminology. 2.2.—Difficult childbirth and therapy. 3.—The text BAM 248; 3.1. Rituals in BAM 248. 3.2.—Other therapeutic approaches in BAM 248. 3.2.1.—The potions in BAM 248. 3.2.2. Ointments and salves. 3.2.3.—Dietetic prescriptions. 3.2.4. A peculiar band. 4.—Childbirth, therapy, and agency: some conclusions. 5.—Appendix 1: Diseases affecting women according to herbals BAM 381 and BAM 380. 6.—Appendix 2: An overview on the tropes of birth. 7.—Appendix 3: Therapies in BAM 248.

ABSTRACT: This article offers, in the first place, an overview on women's healthcare in relation to childbirth in ancient Mesopotamia, as an introduction that helps to evaluate the meaning of the 7th century Assur text BAM 248 within therapeutic cuneiform texts on childbirth. We proceed to analyse the variety of therapeutic approaches to childbirth present in BAM 248, which brings together various healing devices to help a woman give birth quickly and safely. We analyse the text in its entirety as an example of intersection between different medical approaches to childbirth, given the number of differences in the complexity of remedies, in the materia medica employed, in the methods of preparation and application, even in the technical knowledge required and also, most probably, in the social origin and/or use of the remedies in question.

PALABRAS CLAVE: parto, salud femenina, Mesopotamia antigua, encantamientos y rituales, terapéutica.

KEY WORDS: childbirth, women's healthcare, Ancient Mesopotamia, incantations and ritual performance, therapy.

1. Conceptualizing women's healthcare in ancient Mesopotamia: an introduction

Texts dealing with complaints affecting women's healthcare, especially in relation to childbirth, are found among the first written evidence of healing in ancient Mesopotamia. From the second half of the 3rd millennium on until the end of the 1st millennium BCE we find them attested in major archaeological sites. There are but few therapeutic examples outside the field of reproduction and genitalia-related diseases where women are specifically mentioned¹.

Therapeutic texts make use of the generic term NA, LÚ/*awīlu*, *amēlu* «man» to describe pathologies, while the term MUNUS/*sinništu* «woman» makes its appearance in those cases where ailments specifically related to female genital problems and procreation in a wide sense are involved. In learned cuneiform sources, therefore, reproduction is perceived as the realm where women are in need of particular care. That cuneiform texts lack any manifest theoretical imprint is a feature that has frequently been emphasized in academic literature, but even then, systemisation and theoretical considerations can be effectively expressed through other channels. Texts allow us to get a grasp on how the female body was envisioned in relation to its reproductive capacities in the long run. Going through the major female health problems treated in cuneiform texts, we can ascertain that they relate to the treatment of infertility, miscarriage, vaginal bleeding, indispositions during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum.

The section in the collection of remedies BAM 381 iii 17-36² show, together with its duplicate BAM 380: 25-41, this thematic pattern in an illuminating way (appendix 1). Coming from Babylon, this text follows the traits common to cuneiform herbals, namely: (a) the name of the plant;

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1. Couto-Ferreira, M. Erica. It is the same for a man and a woman: melancholy and lovesickness in ancient Mesopotamia. *Quaderni di Studi Indo-Mediterranei*. 2010; 3: 21-39.
 2. The text was dated from the Middle Babylonian period by Köcher, Franz. *Die babylonisch-assyrische Medizin in Texten und Untersuchungen* Vol. 4. Berlin: De Gruyter; 1971, p. xxvi; and from the Neo-Babylonian, specifically from the 6th century BCE, by Pedersén, Olof. *Archive und Bibliotheken in Babylon. Die Tontafeln der Grabung Robert Koldeweys 1899-1917*. SDV: Saarbrücken; 2005, p. 281. Köcher, Franz. *Die babylonisch-assyrische Medizin in Texten und Untersuchungen* Vol. 1. Berlin: De Gruyter; 1963, text 1 i 18-20, a similar text from Assur, duplicates just two lines. Cfr. BAM 379 iii 9, 14, with a different arrangement where, for a due plant, all its medical applications are given.

(b) the complaint it treats; and (c) preparation and application, with the contents being arranged according to (b)³. The section here transliterated and translated in Appendix 1 gathers a number of plants useful to treat female complaints, which are arranged following what was considered to be the female reproductive path and its main health dangers. It starts with plants for acquiring or taking the seed (*atkam* and *kamantu* plants); followed by *materia medica* to induce pregnancy (*imhur-līm*, *ankinūtu*, *haluppu*); to deal with problems during pregnancy (*puquttu* and *maštakal* in a treatment against *nahšātu*); to assist the mother in difficult labour (*lišān kalbi*, *karān šēlibi*, *atā'īšu*); and, finally, to treat post-partum conditions (*arantu*, AŠ⁴ seed, *nabraqu*, *atā'īšu*² to treat *šalputtu*).

Both texts provide, therefore, an overview on: (a) those health conditions associated with women or that were considered specifically female in Mesopotamia, which, in this case, are clearly related to reproduction; (b) the phases of reproduction (taking the seed, pregnancy, giving birth, postpartum); (c) the most usual problems present in each phase of reproduction. However, it must be noted that other evidence from the cuneiform material deals with other kinds of ailments affecting women that, even when they closely relate to female anatomy, are not necessarily (or not explicitly) linked to the reproductive cycle. Within this context, text BAM 248 allows to explore historical issues linked to women's healthcare, childbirth practices, and transmission of written medical knowledge in antiquity. BAM 248 not only demonstrates the variety of healing approaches and techniques available in ancient Mesopotamia to aid the labouring mother, but it also constitutes an enlightening example of learned ways of transmission and codification of knowledge converging under the sphere of the discipline of *āšipūtu*. This cuneiform tablet also challenges the issue of nature of medical knowledge the elites had access to, as well as calling into question previous considerations regarding which practitioners had access to the textual record, and how they put into practice the therapies reported in it.

3. Most herbals give these three pieces of information in three columns separated by vertical rulings that run parallel to each other. BAM 381, however, provides all the data in single lines.

4. Perhaps the *ēdu* (?) plant.

2. (Difficult) Childbirth in healing cuneiform sources

Pregnancy and childbirth have represented, until quite recent times, a danger for both mother and child in the Western world, and it is still so among many human groups and communities. The terror of pregnancy, as well as the consciousness of the dangers it involved, are also represented in different types of cuneiform sources. The physiognomic series «If a woman has a big head» (*šumma sinništu qaqqada rabāt*), for example, interprets the presence of certain physical traits in women as foretellers of death when pregnant or while giving birth⁵; while similar features, when present in the pregnant woman, can also portend a most tragic development of facts, as the diagnostic and prognostic series show⁶. Perhaps the most powerful accounts of the dangers of childbirth are found in these two examples we report here. The first fragment pertains to a Middle Assyrian incantation aiming at helping a woman in childbirth that depicts her as slowly approaching death:

«The (birthing) mother is surrounded by the dust(s) of death,
Like a chariot, she is surrounded by the dust(s) of battle,
Like a plough, she is surrounded by the dust(s) of woods,
Like a fighting warrior, she is fighting in her blood.
Weakened, her eyes don't see, her lips are covered,
She doesn't open (them) the fate of death and the fate of silence, her eyes (...)»⁷.

The second text we will touch upon refers to the «Elegy in memory of a woman»⁸. This Neo-Assyrian composition laments the premature death of a woman during childbirth through a rather heartbreaking language. Some of the images used, such as that which compares the dead woman to a wrecked ship (obv. 1-3), recalls a well-known trope of childbirth incantations, that is, that of the boat loaded with precious goods, which is equated with the

5. For the most recent edition of the series, see Böck, Barbara. *Die babylonisch-assyrische Morphoskopie*. Wien: Institut für Orientalistik der Universität Wien; 2000. For an analysis, see Couto-Ferreira, M. Erica. 'Si una mujer tiene la cabeza grande': fisionomía y carácter femenino en un texto asiriobabilónico. *Asclepio*. 2008; 60 (1): 19-36, with previous bibliography.

6. Labat, René. *Traité akkadien de diagnostics et pronostics médicaux*. Paris: Académie internationale d'histoire de sciences; 1951, for examples of omens on whether the child will live or die.

7. My own translation after Lambert, Wilfred G. *A Middle Assyrian Medical Text*. Iraq. 1969; 31: 28-39, lines 37-42.

8. Published by Livingstone, Alasdair. *Court poetry and literary miscellanea*. Helsinki: University Press; 1989, p. 37-39, text 15.

mother in labour (or the foetus in the act of being born), that makes its way to the harbour. This device effectively brings into the discourse the echoes of a textual knowledge on childbirth which is used to express failure and final death through the image of the woman as a shipwreck:

«Why are you thrown in middle of the river like a boat?
Your boat's beams broken; your ropes cut off;
Your face veiled, you cross the river of the Inner City?
'How could I not be thrown; how could my ropes not be cut off?
On the day I carried fruit, how happy I was!
Happy was I, happy my husband.
On the day of my labour pains, my face became dark.
On the day I gave birth, my eyes had an unhealthy appearance.
My hands (literally fists) were opened (in supplication), as I prayed to Bēlet-ili:
You are the mother of those who give birth, save my life!
(...)
[Ever since] those days, (when) I was with my husband,
(as) I lived with him, who was my lover,
Death crept stealthily in my bed.
It brought me out of my home,
It separated me from my lover,
(And) set my feet toward a land from which I shall not return» (obv. 1-rev. 4-9).

2.1. Terminology

Turning to the references to difficult childbirth in therapeutic texts, we find a number of expressions that allude to it. Older texts tend to simply use the expression MUNUS Û.TU.DA.KAM = *sinništu ullad, sinništu (w)ālittu* «(for) a woman (that) is giving birth». On the other hand, MUNUS LA.RA.A(H.KAM)/*mušapšiqtu*⁹ «woman with difficulties in giving birth, woman in dire straits», as well as the cognate *šupšuqtu*¹⁰, add the notion of a problematic childbirth. The root **pšq* the Akkadian term *mušapšiqtu* derives from implies the notion, in fact, of narrowness.

9. But note LA.RA.AH = *pušqu* «distress, straits» in CAD P sub *pušqu*, p. 543-545. According to Stol, Marten. Birth in Babylonia and the Bible: its Mediterranean setting. Styx; Groningen; 2000, p. 123, n. 83, LA.RA.AH would be a loanword from the Akkadian expression *lā aruhtu* «slow (lit. not fast)».

10. The Assyrian Dictionary of the University of Chicago (from now on, CAD). Chicago: Oriental Institute; 1956-2010, Š/3 sub *šupšuqu*, p. 327 «narrow, strait; painful, distressed». Cfr. *pašāqu* Š or Št: «to be in difficulties», «to suffer severe exertion», often applied to a woman in labour.

An explanatory text from Nineveh comments upon the term MUNUS LA.RA.AH as follows:

[MUNUS LA.RA.AH] = MUNUS¹ *ha-a-a-al-tú*, [...] = [MUN]US *ša hi-lu-ša dan-nu* «[woman with difficulties in giving birth], woman in childbirth, woman whose birth pangs are great»¹¹.

However, other terms can also be employed. The wish for an easy unproblematic childbirth in therapeutic texts is expressed through forms such as *arhiš ù.TU (ullad)* «she will give birth quickly» or the more generic *SI.SÁ/ešēru* «to go straight, to proceed well, to move forwards»¹².

Rubrics in childbirth therapeutic texts usually bear, therefore, the titles *ka-inim-ma munus ù-tu-da-kam* «recitation for a woman giving birth», *KA.INIM.MA MUNUS LA.RA.A(H).KAM* «recitation for a woman having a difficult childbirth», *KA.INIM.MA ÉN mušapšiqti* (KUB IV 13: 13') «recitation (of) incantation of a woman in dire straits», and the like.

2.2. *Difficult childbirth and therapy*

The critical moment of birth as well as difficult childbirth are represented in ritual texts and incantations through a number of tropes that tend to emphasize the state of the foetus within the mother's body (appendix 2). In the oldest cuneiform evidences on childbirth, we already encounter the foetus pictured as being trapped, knotted, bonded, in fetters, or locked within a body whose door or bolt can't be opened. The very act of giving birth, therefore, is expressed through performative utterances that emphasize the acts of unknotting knots, loosening the limbs, and breaking the seals that keep the child enclosed. Examples of this that predate BAM 248 are:

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11. Thompson, Reginald Campbell. *Cuneiform texts from Babylonian tablets in the British Museum*. Vol. 18. Trustees of the British Museum: London; 1904, text 45 rev. 4-5 (K 4192).
 12. BAM 248 ii 35. Forms of *ešēru* are also employed in remedies to prevent miscarriage in order to allude to the successful and unproblematic course of the event. See also Couto-Ferreira, M. Erica. *The river, the oven, the garden: Female body and fertility in a late Babylonian ritual text*. In: Ambos, Claus; Verderame, Lorenzo, eds. *Approaching rituals in ancient cultures*. *Questioni di rito: rituali come fonte di conoscenza delle religioni e delle concezioni del mondo nelle culture antiche*. *Proceedings of the conference*, November 28-30, 2011, Roma. Rome: Fabrizio Serra; 2013, p. 97-116.

«He unties the knots
That have him (i.e. the baby) chained,
He prepares the road for him,
He opens the route for him»¹³.

«Gi-Sen, the servant of the god Sin, she has a hard time (in) birth; the baby is stuck, the baby is stuck; in order to finish life, the bolt is fastened, the gate (is fastened?) against the suckling kid»¹⁴.

As we mentioned above when talking about the «Elegy in memory of a woman», a boat burdened with a precious load that deploys its sails and navigates towards the «quay of life»¹⁵ recurrently appears in childbirth incantations. The boat may very well refer to the foetus that, still in its watery element, begins to move towards the birth canal. A different interpretation proposes that the boat would represent the birthing mother guiding her foetus, the precious load, through the waters of birth¹⁶.

Another frequent trope in childbirth incantations regards the *historiola* of the cow and the Moon-God, which describes the «antecedents», namely the sexual encounter and impregnation that provides an origin to the present situation of childbirth. The Moon-God Sin falls in love with a cow, he mounts her and she gets pregnant; as she experiences difficulties and pain in giving birth, the god Sin sends two protective spirits to help her; she finally gives birth to a calf. The aim of the *historiola* is stated at the end of the incantation: as the cow of Sin gave birth without further difficulties, so the woman in dire straits may give birth to her baby. Incantations of the cow of Sin, or birth incantations containing references to cows and cattle pens, are already attested during the second millennium, not only within

13. van Dijk, Jan; Hussey, Mary I.; Götze, Albrecht. Early Mesopotamian incantations and rituals. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985 (from now on, YOS 11), text 86, lines 12-14. The English translation here provided follows that of van Dijk, Jan. Une incantation accompagnant la naissance de l'homme. *Orientalia*. 1973; 42: 502-507. This is an incantation from the Old Babylonian period.

14. This Middle Assyrian incantation was published by Lambert, n. 7.

15. KAR *šul-me*, KAR T.L.A.

16. Van Dijk, Jan. Une variante du thème de l'esclave de la lune. *Orientalia*. 1972; 41: 341-342, with n. 9.

Mesopotamia¹⁷ but also in periphery areas such as Ugarit and Anatolia¹⁸, and even constitute the object of hermeneutical re-elaborations in late commentaries¹⁹.

These three tropes (opening of doors, sailing of boats, cow of Sin) we find in second millennium evidences, together with some other images we have synthesized in Appendix 2, make their appearance in the healing procedures recorded in the tablet under analysis.

3. The text BAM 248

The text VAT 8869 (from now on, BAM 248)²⁰ dates from the Neo-Assyrian period, more specifically from some point between the 8th and the 7th century BCE, and was excavated in the city of Assur, in the area commonly known as the «House of the incantation priest»²¹. It was found as part of a larger collection of tablets whose contents are mainly related to healing and ritual. BAM 248 exemplifies the persistence of written traditions and motifs regarding childbirth. This four-column tablet, whose obverse is badly

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17. Lambert, Wilfred G. A Middle Assyrian tablet of incantations. In: H. G. Güterbock, ed. *Studies in honor of Benno Landsberger on his seventy-fifth birthday*, april 21, 1965. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1965, p. 283-288; Lambert, n. 7.
 18. Ugarit: Arnaud, Daniel. *Corpus de textes de Bibliothèque de Ras Shamra-Ougarit (1936-2000) en sumérien, babylonien et assyrien*. Sabadell: AUSA; 2007: 75-77, nr. 20 and 245. Boghazköy: Weidner, Ernst F. *Bilinguen, mythologische Texte, medizinische Texte, Omina*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, text 13 (from now on, KUB IV 13).
 19. Civil, Miquel. Medical commentaries from Nippur. *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*. 1974; 33 (3): 329-338.
 20. The text was first published by Ebeling, Erich. *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religiösen Inhalts*. Leipzig: Hinrichs; 1915-1923, text 196; and Ebeling, Erich, *Aus dem Tagewerk eines assyrischen Zauberpriesters*. *Mitteilungen der altorientalistischen Gesellschaft*. 1931; 5 (3): 4-8. Successive studies on specific elements of the text were published by Veldhuis, Niek. *The new Assyrian compendium for a woman in childbirth*. *Acta sumerologica*. 1989; 11: 239-260; Veldhuis, Niek, *A Cow of Sin*. Groningen: Styx Publications, 1991. A new handcopy was published by Köcher, Franz. *Die babylonisch-assyrische Medizin in Texten und Untersuchungen Vol. 3*. Berlin: De Gruyter; 1964, text 248. Cfr. duplicate from Nineveh AMT 67,1, edited by Meloni, Gerardo. *Testi assiri del British Museum*. *Rivista degli Studi Orientali*. 1911-1912; 4: 559-571.
 21. See Pedersén, Olof. *Archives and libraries in the City of Assur/2*. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksell; 1986, p. 41-76. Maul, Stefan M. *Die Tontafelbibliothek aus dem sogenannten «Haus des Beschwörungspriests»*. In: Maul, Stefan M., ed. *Assur-Forschungen: Arbeiten aus der Forschungsstelle «Edition literarischer Keilschrifttexte aus Assur» der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Harrassowitz: Wiesbaden; 2010, p. 189-228, with previous bibliography.

damaged, gathers different treatments to help a woman with difficulties in giving birth. The text takes up older sources and motifs whose origin can be traced back to the Neo-Sumerian and Old Babylonian incantations and rituals. Even though it has been widely studied, translated and republished, this has been made mainly in relation to the incantations and ritual elements of the performance it contains, frequently leaving aside pharmacological prescriptions.

The relevance of this text derives from its comprehensive nature, since it gathers together different therapeutic approaches to ease childbirth, as well as a small final section containing remedies to protect the newborn child²² (appendix 3). Some of them were known from textual sources of the previous periods and show patterns of textual transmission; while others seem to have been added anew (how «new» this material is, however, remains to be seen). The result is a collection of very different medical techniques to deal with the same complaint. The contents are practical in nature, based on instructions to prepare or perform specific remedies and without including theoretical thoughts.

3.1. *Rituals in BAM 248*

The greater part of the tablet is constituted by rituals²³, and by incantations alone, that is, recitations whose procedural part is not made explicit or remains unclear within the economy of the whole text²⁴. The procedures or *agenda* that go together with the recitations in the ritual devices usually reflect and follow these images in the *materia medica* and the application methods employed. Most of the procedures, on the other hand, make use of fatty substances that are smeared on the belly of the woman in labour²⁵.

22. Farber, Walter. Schlaf, Kindchen, schlaf! Mesopotamisch Baby-Beschwörung und -Rituale. Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns; 1989, p. 124-127.

23. See Couto-Ferreira, n. 12.

24. See Appendix 2, prescriptions nr. 3, 6, 8 and *passim*. Remedies have been numbered following the tablet layout and content distribution, based on horizontal rulings and introductory markers.

25. The rubbing of fatty or oily substances is common to all of them, but with some variants: the text John Rylands Library, Box 24 E6 (24) prescribes the use of grease and ghee to be smeared on the eyes, mouth, head and vulva, in Wilcke, Claus. Sumerische literarische Texte. Archiv für Orientforschung. 1973; 24: 1-18; cfr. van Dijk, Jean. Incantations accompagnant la naissance de l'homme. Orientalia. 1975; 44: 70, n. 48; reed and ghee, carnelian and lapis

Let's analyse prescription number 5 as an example. The incantation section in BAM 248 ii 70-iii 1-5 reads:

«Like the rain (lit. drop from heaven), he doesn't ...
Like (one) who falls off the wall, he doesn't turn back.
Like a leaking pipe, [her waters] don't remain (inside).
Incantation of Asalluhi, secret of [Marduk?].
This (is) reliable of Ea ..., incantation of Mami [...]
(The goddess) Nisaba gave (it) in order to keep the womb in order».

This matches the procedure and vice versa:

«Its procedure. Stone of rain (lit. drop of heaven), dust of the revetment of a wall (that) has fallen,
Dust of a leaking pipe, you will mix (these) in oil from a bowl, from top
Downwards you will rub her and this woman will recover» (BAM 248 iii 7-9)²⁶.

On similar grounds, *materia medica* related to doors and crossing places is used in a different ritual contained in the tablet (BAM 248 iii 46-53). These substances invoke the image of the pregnant mother as a closed space whose door must be wide-open and its threshold trespassed:

«Its procedure: dust of a crossroad, dust of the first threshold,
Dust of a box from the top and bottom,
Dust of the box of a door, a thick reed,
The tip and bottom you will trim,
You will mix these (kinds of) dust, you will throw them into oil,
You will recite the incantation seven times over this content (lit. inside),
You will fill the thick reed and on the top of her protruding belly
From top downwards you will rub».

3.2. Other therapeutic approaches in BAM 248

Together with these traditions, the fourth column of the tablet lists other remedies of quite a different nature, to be used in helping to ease the process of giving birth. Remedies 12 to 20 are individual prescriptions separated by

lazuli are used in E 47.190, as quoted in Farber, Gertrud. Another Old babylonian childbirth incantation. *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*. 1984; 43: 314, 6'-7'. Cfr. first part of the procedure with BAM 248 ii 68-69; BAM 248 ii 70-iii 2; BAM 248 iii 46-53.

26. Cfr. translation in Stol, n. 9, 65.

rulings and characterized mainly by the use of *simplicia* and two- and three-plant-based remedies applied as potions, ointments, or bands. The section BAM 248 iv 24-38, although similar in aim and form of treatment, differs from the previous section by the absence of rulings separating the different prescriptions. This element, together with the peculiar treatment described in BAM 248 iv 31-38, which specifies how to collect and apply the *asû* plant and that includes a sort of recitation in the form of an address to the plant itself, suggest the use of a different textual source in the composition of this fragment with regard to that employed for the case of remedies 12 to 20. The remedy section is closed by the inclusion of remedies to protect the newborn against the entities «hand of the god» and the (demon) *lilû* (remedies 29 to 32). In this case, as with the section BAM 248 iv 24-38, prescriptions are also not separated by rulings.

3.2.1. The potions in BAM 248

The seven potions of the text make use of a limited number of *materia medica*, being mostly plants, but also including a few other substances, apparently of animal origin²⁷. The reduced number of substances employed suggests a common, rather affordable type of remedy that was perhaps taken from a widespread popular knowledge and incorporated into learned written forms of knowledge. When confronted with the rituals in columns i to iii in the tablet, which would require not only the intervention of the *āšipu* or *mašmaššu*²⁸, but also the use of substances such as different types of dust collected from a number of places, many of these other recipes appear to be more accessible.

Let's have a look at these potions in more detail. The *materia medica* prescribed is usually to be crushed or grounded and administered in beer

27. The problem of plant-name identification has already been noted in a number of Assyriological studies. Terms such as «excrement of a wall lizard» may be folk names or perhaps «Deckname» for specific plants, but this is still an object of discussion. With regard to the rationale behind the use of specific *materia medica*, most cases are unclear; some other, however, reveal more clearly the cultural and semantic meaning behind: see, for example, the associations between womb and oven in a healing ritual in Couto-Ferreira, n. 12.

28. Generally speaking, the *āšipu* or *mašmaššu* can be understood as a ritual performer who could also play a relevant role as scholar and adviser. The complexities of this professional figure, however, will be dealt with elsewhere.

or oil. For the case of BAM 248, quantities are not specified. Recipe number 12 prescribes *maštaka*²⁹ plant and *tappinnu* flour (a kind of second quality flour)³⁰ in oil and/or beer³¹. The ^uIN.NU.UŠ/*maštaka* appears in a number of therapeutic contexts and ritual performances regarding the counteracting of witchcraft and transgression, as well as in cleaning activities. In fact, the menacing power of witchcraft over women's healthcare is often explicitly stated in the cuneiform material³², and its use in our text may also be related to this fact³³.

Another interesting feature alludes to the use of the same *materia medica* in different prescriptions, which are mentioned alone or differently combined with other substances. Prescription number 18 gives two alternative remedies in the same line: pulverized fox vine (^{giš}GEŠTIN KA₅.A)³⁴ to be drunk in beer on an empty stomach; or dog's tongue (^uEME UR.GI₇)³⁵, prepared and administered in the same way. These two plants, which appear again in potion number 13, are also included as *materia medica* used to treat problems during childbirth in the herbals above-mentioned (see Appendix 1): BAM 381 iii 25-26 and BAM 380 rev. 31-32 «dog's tongue»; BAM 381 iii 27-29 and BAM 380 rev. 33-35 «fox vine». In the same way, powdered KUR.KUR/*atā'īšu*³⁶ plant drunk in beer (prescription 25) is the same remedy included in the herbals BAM 381 iii 31-32 and BAM 380 rev. 36-37.

Recipe number 13 increases the number of substances employed. For the same diagnosis as that in recipe 12, a combination of fox vine, dog's tongue

29. CAD M/2 s.v., p. 391-392 for other textual examples.

30. CAD T s.v., p. 182-183, esp. examples in b) and c). It can be used in rituals and medical therapies in general.

31. It is unclear whether this procedure corresponds to the agenda of the incantation in BAM 248 iii 10, since it is not introduced by EN.

32. Abusch, Tzvi; Schwemer, Daniel. *Corpus of Mesopotamian anti-witchcraft rituals*. Leiden: Brill; 2011, p. 13.

33. Note its use to treat internal diseases affecting the lungs and the belly, which are body parts often affected by witchcraft through the ingestion of bewitched food and drink. Abusch; Schwemer, n. 32, p. 239-243, and *passim*.

34. CAD K sub *karān šēlibi*, p. 201-202. For the use of this plant in treatments for vaginal bleeding, see Steinert, Ulrike. K. 263+10934, A tablet with recipes against the abnormal flow of a woman's blood. *Sudhoffs Archiv: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftsgeschichte*. 2012; 96 (1): 79.

35. (^uEME UR.GI₇)/*lišān kalbi* in CAD L s.v., p. 209. This plant is frequently used in medical therapies of all sorts.

36. CAD A/2 s.v., p. 480-481.

plant, and *tuhlam* (?) plant³⁷ smashed together in a *lahannu* vessel filled with old beer is prescribed, specifying that it might be drunk on an empty stomach. Since *lahannu*³⁸ seems to refer to a type of bottle or container of a rather small size, in this context it could be indicating a measure. Recipe 19 prescribed dog's tongue and *nīnū* plant (úKUR.RA^{sar})³⁹, while recipe 21 employs dog's tongue plant and *maštakal*. In both cases the *materia medica* is to be pulverized and drunk with beer, on an empty stomach.

All in all, the substances of vegetable origin employed in the preparation of these concoctions are rather limited in number, but various combinations of these substances increase the potential number of potions available for easing birth.

Two potions employ animal-based products. Remedy 14 makes use of excrement of a wall lizard (?)⁴⁰ drunk in beer on an empty stomach. A spotted wall lizard ([EME.D]IR IZ.ZI GÙN.A) is prescribed in another text on women's healthcare from Assur aiming at «dropping the foetus»⁴¹. It may be hypothesized, therefore, that the substance is used in both cases because of its properties as expellant.

Prescription 20 offers some interpretative problems. The smashed U₅(HU.SI) NÍG.IB^{mušen}/*rikibtu arqabi* that is prescribed has been usually translated in medical contexts as «bat guano»⁴², an interpretation that was taken after Miquel Civil⁴³. The meaning of the term *rikibtu*, however, is far from clear, since it pertains to the semantic field of sexual intercourse more than to scatological vocabulary, and it might also be referring to «bat seed/semen» or to «“thumb” of a bat» (the nail or thorn at the top of the wing).

Just one potion (number 26) employs a kind of mineral paste or earth named ^{1M}KAL.GUG/ *kalgukku*⁴⁴, which is frequently used in medicine in general and in the treatment of conditions affecting women in particular.

37. The duplicate AMT 67,1 iv 5 has the variant úIN.NU.ÚŠ/*maštakal*. For *tuhlam*, see CAD T sub *tuhlu*, p. 454-455.

38. CAD L s.v., p. 39-40.

39. CAD N/2 s.v., p. 241.

40. ŠE₁₀ EME.DIR šá IZ.ZI; see CAD s.v. A, p. 254-256, «lizard; a fish». ŠE₁₀ EME.DIR is also employed in ocular treatments.

41. BAM 246: 2. This has been interpreted as an abortifacient, according to Stol, n. 9, p. 55.

42. CAD R sub *rikibtu*, p. 344-345 «sexual intercourse, mounting; pollination; scat (?) of a stag, guano (of bat)».

43. For all the different interpretations of the term, see Civil, Miquel. On Some Terms for «Bat» in Mesopotamia. *Aula Orientalis*. 1984; 2 (1): 5-9.

44. CAD K s.v., p. 73.

Cuneiform texts, and especially those of a technical nature as the prescriptions we have commented on so far, tend to be succinct and therefore avoid giving too much detail on aspects of dosage, preparation, and administration. However, we sometimes find relevant information in documentary sources. In the following Neo-Assyrian letter (SAA X 336: 1-rev. 4)⁴⁵, information on the usual procedure on how to administrate a potion is given:

«Like any potion that my lord drinks, you put three drops into the libation bowl with the tip of a stylus and drink it before the meal (i.e. on an empty stomach). The water wherein it is mixed should be (terms difficult to translate follow)».

3.2.2. *Ointments and salves*

A number of remedies (15-17) involve the application of *materia medica* in oil or other fatty substances, which are usually smeared on the belly. This technique is also used in the complex rituals above mentioned, being attested from the Old Babylonian texts on childbirth.

In remedy 15, dust of a dog's crossing-place(?) / paw⁴⁶ should be smashed in oil and smeared on the belly; while remedy 16 prescribes the crushed nest of a SIM.MAH^{mušen} / *sinuntu* bird⁴⁷ applied in the same way. Although the *sinuntu* nest is seldom attested in medical contexts, it is interesting to note its use, on the one hand, in a remedy against witchcraft that combines, among other substances, ^uGEŠTIN.KA₅.A, ^uIN.NU.UŠ and ^uKUR.KUR, all of them plants attested in BAM 248⁴⁸. On the other, the nest of the *sinuntu* bird from the North, crushed and mixed in oil, is used in a ritual to calm down a child⁴⁹.

45. Parpola, Simo. *Letters from Assyrian and Babylonian Scholars*. Helsinki University Press: Helsinki; 1993.

46. SAHAR *né-bil-ti* UR.GI₇ (*eper nēbilti kalbi*). See *nēbertu* «the other side (of a river, etc); crossing» in CAD N/2 s.v., p. 145. Its use in this childbirth context might be dictated by associations with of this particular *materia medica* with movement and the act of crossing. However, the evidence is inconclusive.

47. CAD S sub *sinuntu*, p. 295-296 «swallow».

48. See BAM 449, in Abusch; Schwemer, n. 32, p. 410, line 64.

49. The relevant line is reconstructed. Farber, n. 22, p. 42-43, lines 43-44 for full edition of the text.

The last salve (number 17) refers to the use of pulverized root of male ^{giš}NAM.TAR/*pillû*⁵⁰ plant of the North in oil, which is then applied on the patient's belly seven times from top to bottom.

3.2.3. Dietetic prescriptions

We here use the term «dietetic» to allude to the prescription or forbidding of consuming certain foods in cases of health infirmities. It shouldn't be mistaken, therefore, with the application of complex dietetic therapeutic systems as that exposed in the Hippocratic books, for example.

In BAM 248, meat of turtle⁵¹ (remedy 22), white pork⁵² (remedy 23) and vixen⁵³ (remedy 24) are prescribed to the parturient. It is interesting to note that the fox and vixen⁵⁴ reappear in the *materia medica*. While analysing the potions included in BAM 248, we have already talked about the use of the plant «fox vine», which shares with the present line the writing KA₅.A. It might therefore be argued that fox-related *materia medica* was considered to be effective to prompt childbirth, even though it is hard to say whether this effectiveness must be related to qualities that are associated with foxes in proverbs, fables and literary compositions in general. We could also be dealing with a term («vixen meat») alluding to a substance of vegetal origin that, because of its nomenclature (UZU/*šīru* «flesh, meat»), could have been included within the «dietetic» section.

50. CAD P sub *pillû*, p. 376-377: BAM 1 iv 2; the male variant is commonly cited in medical cuneiform texts dealing with snake bite, toothache, sore anus, etc.

51. UZU NIG.BÜN.NA^{ku6}/*šīr šelepūti* or *šelepū*. CAD Š/2 sub *šelepū*, p. 271-272; the shell is used in healing procedures. See Owen, David. Of birds, eggs and turtles. *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie*. 1981; 71(1): 29-47 for consumption of turtle meat and eggs in the Ur III period.

52. UZU ŠAH BABBAR/*šīr šahī pešī*. CAD Š/1 sub *šahū*, p. 102-105. Lion, Brigitte; Michel, Cécile. Eds. De la domestication au tabou. Le cas des suidés dans le Proche-Orient ancien. De Boccard: Paris; 2006.

53. UZU ^{munus}KA₅.A/*šīr šēlebūti*. This term is seldom attested and presents obvious interpretative problems. It is mostly mentioned in medical commentary texts in correspondence with the expression TUG.NIG.DARA₄.ŠU.LÁL, which literally means «soiled rag».

54. See CAD Š sub *šēlebu*, p. 268-270 «fox; a star; a fish; a bird or locust» for the use of parts of the animal in medical contexts; CAD Š sub *šēlebūtu*, p. 270 «vixen».

The last remedy regarding food consumption corresponds to line BAM 248 iv 30, where *allānkaniš* or Kaniš nut⁵⁵ is prescribed. The patient should chew it in her mouth to be able to give birth fast. This product seems to have been used in the treatment of medical conditions involving «constriction» (*hiniqtu*), in the sense of helping to expel what is stuck within the body.

The produce *allānkaniš* seems to have been a rather exotic and prestigious food that was imported from Anatolia through Kaniš, the area which gave the name to the fruit, into Northern Mesopotamia. On the other hand, turtle and pork seem also to have been rather valuable foodstuffs. As a consequence, we may be dealing here with remedies stemming from and being used by the elites. This, however, constitutes just a hypothesis, since our data on the accessibility to certain food products by the population are still rather poor.

3.2.4. *A peculiar band*

Remedy 28 is placed in BAM 248 following the «dietetic» prescriptions without being graphically separated from them. It gives thorough instructions on how to gather the plant *asû* so that its effectiveness is fully preserved, and includes a recitation that is formulated as a kind of dialogue with the plant itself⁵⁶. It offers an unusual procedure that is but seldom attested in cuneiform texts, since no mention to the divine connections of the plant is made, suggesting a more direct and perhaps popular approach:

«If the same, you will collect sprout(s) from under the (plant of) myrtle
That comes out in the top of a mud wall; you will lay flat
And so you will speak, you will say:
“You have received your gift; (now) give me the plant of life.
That the woman so-an-so, daughter of so-an-do, may her belly be made to
go well”.
This you should say, its root and its top you will pull out,

55. See Sturm, Thomas. *allānū* - Haselnüsse als Delikatesse im kärum-zeitlichen Handel von Anatolien nach Nordmesopotamien (ca. 1930-1730 v.Chr.). *Altorientalische Forschungen*. 2008; 35 (2): 296-311 for evidences in the first quarter of the second millennium BCE.

56. Cfr. with other incantations involving the praise of plants used in rituals, as in SpTU 248, see Couto-Ferreira, n. 12; Cunningham, Graham. *Deliver me from evil. Mesopotamian incantations 2500-1500 BC*. Rome: Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico; 1997, p. 27-30, 80-83, 116-117.

You won't look at your back (i.e. you won't turn back), you will speak with no man. You will tie a plaited band in her left thigh and she will get well»⁵⁷.

The practice of root-cutting and plant harvesting for healing purposes has been better explored in the case of classical Greek and Latin sources. Theophrastus (371-287 BCE) in his *Enquiry into Plants* reports the activities of the Greek druggists (*pharmacopolai*) and root-cutters (*rhizotomoi*) and gives information on the procedures followed and the measures taken by these professional figures in the harvesting of healing plants, with some of them recalling observations similar to those in cuneiform texts⁵⁸. More than Theophrastus' opinions on the efficacy and sensibleness of these practices, however, what seems relevant here is his report on the specific ways of plant gathering regarding time, procedures, and prophylactic measures to be taken by the professional, and that provide food for thought to analyse both our particular case and the parallels in ancient healing practices in a broad sense.

A passage from Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* on the virtues of the stomatice, arteriace or panchrestos («good for all work»), useful to treat catamenia, echoes remedy 28 in the use of a branch that has not touched the ground (the reference in our text to the *asû* growing in the top of a wall could very well allude to this fact); as well as in the attachment of the *materia medica* in the upper (Pliny) or lower (BAM 248) part of the body, depending on whether the aim is to keep something up (e.g. blood or menses) or make something go down (e.g. the newborn):

«Similar virtues are attributed to a branch just beginning to bear, broken off at full moon, provided also it has not touched the ground: this branch, it is said, attached to the arm, is peculiarly efficacious for the suppression of the catamenia when in excess. The same effect is produced, it is said, when the woman herself pulls it off, whatever time it may happen to be, care being taken not to let it touch the ground, and to wear it attached to the body» (HN § 23.71; cfr. HN § 20.3 on the elaterium)».

57. For a discussion on plants that includes the present passage, see Reiner, Erica. Astral magic in Babylonia. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society; 1995, p. 25-43. For a broader debate on the topic, see Delatte, Armand. *Herbarius: recherches sur le cérémonial usité chez les anciens pour la cueillette des simples et des plantes magiques*. Paris: Les Belles Lettres; 1936.

58. See Theophrastus, *Enquiry into plants*, IV viii 4-6.

The healing technique of binding or attaching bands and strings with stones, metals and vegetable substances to different body parts is well known in cuneiform literature and, for the present case, in remedies regarding women's healthcare⁵⁹. Even though the specific medical properties of substances used in healing are but rarely specified, and in spite of the absence of an explicit theoretical thought in cuneiform sources in general, putting the evidence together seems to help getting insight on the rationale of certain forms of therapy. It might be argued, therefore, that the *asû* plant collected in this particular way (a specimen from the top of a wall, gathered while a recitation is said, etc) and applied to the thigh, that is, to the lower side of the body, would probably be conceived as a device capable of attracting the child towards the ground so as to facilitate childbirth.

4. Childbirth, therapy, and agency: some conclusions

The text BAM 248 exemplifies very well the kind of historic questions and methodological drawbacks that scholars working with cuneiform sources have to face. In this tablet, various healing techniques and approaches to deal with difficult childbirth are brought under the sphere of action of the *āšipu*, at least when it comes to textual codification and transmission. It is interesting to note the considerable variety in terms of techniques and degree of complexity in the therapies presented. We may advance the question, therefore, of how this collection of remedies took shape and through what channels these different healing devices came to be incorporated within the practice of Neo-Assyrian *āšipūtu* knowledge.

The texts being discussed emerged from the learned elites. They pose the question, therefore, of the significance of these remedies in terms of therapeutic availability and implementation at a large scale. Having been copied, compiled, gathered and studied in most cases by scribes, sages, and informed practitioners⁶⁰, we should consider them to be examples of the medical practice the elites had access to. On the other hand, it might be

59. Schuster-Brandis, Anais. Steine als Schutz- und Heilmittel. Untersuchung zu ihrer Verwendung in der Beschwörungskunst Mesopotamiens im 1. Jt. vor Chr. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag; 2008, p. 149-150, chains 163-169 with previous bibliography.

60. For an emblematic letter reporting the copy and use of medical texts, see the Neo-Assyrian SAA X 321 on nosebleed, in Parpola, n. 45.

argued that the therapies gathered could have been taken from a hypothetical variety of practical and intellectual levels. In fact, it is interesting to note the considerable variety in terms of techniques and degree of complexity of therapies present in BAM 248.

If we follow the thread of learned medical evidence, we get the picture of a predominantly male professional circle that would have intervened in all matters of female infirmities, while the specific and more technical tasks of the experience of childbirth would have been undertaken by the midwife. This, of course, is a vision strongly mediated by the written sources we must rely on. The interaction between or the possibility to have access to the expertise of a diversity of professionals, practitioners, and skilled people of various backgrounds, training and sphere of influence was probably more lively than the sources let us ascertain. The following passage from our text, however formulaic it might be⁶¹, suggests a division of activities in attendance at the birth. While the *āšipu* eases or opens the way of the child through ritual performance, it would be the duty of the midwife (*šabsūtu*) to attend the final stage of childbirth:

«Like Geme-Suen gave birth normally, may the young woman with difficulties in childbirth give birth. The midwife (should) not be delayed⁶², let the pregnant woman go well» (BAM 248 iii 33-35)⁶³.

We have but poor data regarding the activities of midwives, female healers, and attendants to childbirth at our disposal in comparison with the evidences we have for the male professionals who compiled written remedies to ease birth⁶⁴. Midwifery is mainly attested in documentary sources, where midwives appear acting mainly as witnesses, owners of land, or participants in economic transactions. All the cuneiform texts we have concerning childbirth, when coming from well-documented archaeological contexts or when bearing colophons, report a male sphere of production. Writing doesn't necessarily imply, though, that all the remedies quoted originally pertained to or derived exclusively from the «professional programme»

61. Note its duplicate in AMT 67,1 iii 23'-25'.

62. The verbal form used is *ik-ka-li*. See CAD sub *kalû*, p. 95-104 «be held back, delayed».

63. Reiner, Erica, Babylonian Birth Prognoses. Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäologie. 1982; 72: 134, rev. 6'.

64. For an overview, see Stol, n. 9.

of the *āšipu* (or the *asû*)⁶⁵. The problem remains, therefore, how to verify the popular, learned, or «other» origin of a remedy; and, most importantly, to determine the degree of actual social implementation of the remedies recorded in written form. We have seen how a great deal of the contents in BAM 248 allude to a well-documented healing background that can be traced back at least to Old Babylonian written evidences, and which are based in ritual performances that would have required the intervention of the *āšipu*, not only because of their relative complexity, but most importantly, because of the status he held as representative and guardian of the healing knowledge of divine origin⁶⁶. Those remedies in the fourth column of the tablet, on the other hand, make use of *simplicia* applied in potions and salves, and of dietetic advice that might have been available in common, although probably well-to-do, households. In the case of the peculiar band we have analysed in § 4.3, another therapeutic approach is given. Two traits, the absence of any mention of a divine figure, which are attested in other incantations and recitations involving the use of plants in ritual contexts lead by the cultic performer, on the one hand; together with the direct address to the *asû* plant, on the other, suggest differences in their origin and practical background. The *āšipu* might have used this wide range of therapies for reference, but it seems that their diversity and variable difficulty responds to different origins, degrees of accessibility, etc.

These therapies swing between theory and practice, between the mere written form and the reflection of contemporary healing techniques. These type of collections or compilations of remedies may also show different uses: they sometimes were made to respond to specific circumstances and needs⁶⁷. A text originally compiled to respond to a particular need could very well

65. For a discussion on these two healing figures both from a historical and historiographical viewpoint, see my forthcoming Couto-Ferreira, M. Erica. A historical approach to healing in ancient Mesopotamia.

66. This historical hypothesis is determined by the origin of the evidence we have, which stems from the upper social groups that mainly acted close to the political powers. Similar or at least comparable childbirth rituals may very well have been put into practice by local practitioners non attested in the written evidences, within families, among neighbours, etc. Unfortunately our sources keep silent about this.

67. Verderame, Lorenzo. Means of substitution: the use of figurines, animals, and human beings as substitutes in Assyrian rituals. In: Ambos, Claus; Verderame, Lorenzo, eds. Approaching rituals in ancient cultures. Questioni di rito: rituali come fonte di conoscenza delle religioni e delle concezioni del mondo nelle culture antiche. Proceedings of the conference, November 28-30, 2011, Roma. Rome: Fabrizio Serra; 2013, p. 301-323.

have transcended the immediate use to become a reference work for copying, studying, exchange, etc. Whether the hypothetical original text behind BAM 248 could have served this purpose is, however, still a matter of further research.

Appendix 1: Diseases affecting women according to herbals BAM 381 and BAM 380

BAM 381 iii 17-36	BAM 380 rev. 25-41
(17) Seed of <i>at[kam]</i> plant, plant to take the seed], to crush, [to mix] with [roasted barley flour],	(25) Plant <i>atkam</i> seed = plant to take the seed [...].
(18) [To mix] in [beer] dregs, [to introduce in] her vagina (?)].	(26) Plant <i>kamantu</i> seed = plant to acquire the seed [...].
(19) Plant <i>kamantu</i> seed, [plant to take the seed, to crush, to drink] in [premium] bee[r].	(27) Plant <i>imhur-lim</i> = plant (for) the woman who doesn't get pregnant [...].
(20) Plant <i>imhur-lim</i> , plant (for) the woman who doesn't get pregnant, in beer [...].	(28) Plant <i>ankinūtu</i> = plant (for) the woman who doesn't [get pregnant (?)]...
(21) Plant <i>ankinūtu</i> , plant (for) the woman who doesn't get pregnant, to drin[k] in premium beer [...].	(29) Plant <i>haluppu</i> = plant (for) the woman who do[esn't get pregnant (?)]...
(22) Plant <i>haluppu</i> seed, plant (for) the woman who doesn't get pregnant, in beer [... to drink?].	(30) Plant <i>puquuttu</i> , plant <i>maštaka</i> = plant ... [...].
(23) Plant <i>puquuttu</i> , plant <i>maštaka</i> [...]	(31) Plant <i>lišān kalbi</i> = plant [...].
(24) Plant (for) a woman that is [ill] (with) <i>nahšātu</i> [...].	(32) Plant <i>lišān kalbi</i> root = plant [...].
(25) [Plant <i>lišān</i>] <i>kalbi</i> , plant (for) a woman (that) has [difficulties in birth...].	(33) Plant fox vine = plant [...].
(26) [Plant root of dog's tongue], drug (for) the same [...].	(34) Plant fox vine = plant [...].
(27) Plant [fox vine ...] wood [...].	(35) Plant fox vine = plant ... when the head (?) of the baby is born (?) [...].
(28) Plant wood (of) [fox] [vine], plant (for) the same [...].	(36) Plant <i>atā'īšu</i> = plant (for) the woman who has difficulties in childbirth [...].
(29) Plant wood (of) [fox] [vine], plant (for) [...]	(37) Plant <i>atā'īšu</i> = plant [...].
(30) To rub continually and the womb? [...].	(38) Plant <i>arantu</i> = plant (for) the woman [...].
(31) Plant <i>atā'īšu</i> , plant (for) a woman (that) has difficulties in birth [...].	(39) Plant <i>ēdu</i> (?) = plant [...].
(32) Plant <i>atā'īšu</i> , plant (for) the same and (for) the disease? [...].	(40) Plant <i>nabraqu</i> = plant [...].
(33) Plant <i>arantu</i> , plant for a woman torn out (after childbirth) [...].	(41) Plant <i>atā'īšu</i> = plant [...].
(34) Plant AŠ ⁶⁸ seed, plant (for) the same [...].	
(35) Plant <i>nabraqu</i> , plant (for) the same [...].	
(36) Plant <i>atā'īšu</i> ² , plant [...].	

68. Plant *ēdu* (?).

Appendix 2: An overview on the tropes of birth

<i>Motifs</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Knots and knotting	Sum.: knots will unknot ⁶⁹ ; «like the yoke she breaks up» ⁷⁰ . Akk.: the baby's arms are bound ⁷¹ ; thoroughly knotted ⁷² ; sealed ⁷³ ; «the knot of the ship, the knot of the <i>makurru</i> ship» ⁷⁴ ; knots, limbs, seals, arms are to be untied ⁷⁵ ; loosened ⁷⁶ .
Bars, bolts, doors	Akk.: bolt or latch ⁷⁷ ; bar, part of a lock ⁷⁸ ; door, gate ⁷⁹ .
Paths	Akk.: to place the path before the baby ⁸⁰ ; to open the path ⁸¹ .
Ships and sailing	Sum.: sailing ships ⁸² ; boat loaded with precious items ⁹³ . Akk.: <i>eleppu</i> , <i>makurru</i> boats ⁸⁴ .
Cow and god	Sum.: woman in relation to the stall ⁸⁵ . Akk.: encounter between cow and god ⁸⁶ ; intervention of divine messengers ⁸⁷ .

69. Sum.: ka-kešda du_g, in Borger, Rykle. Einige Texte religiösen Inhalts. *Orientalia*. 1985; 54: 17, lines 29-30.

70. Sum.: šutul_g-gim he-dar-dar, in YOS 11,85: 25.

71. *kussā*, in YOS 11, 86: 8. See CAD K sub *kasû*, p. 250 «to bind, join, tie».

72. *kuššurûtim* in YOS 11, 86: 13. See CAD K, sub *kašāru*, p. 257-263 «to tie».

73. *kakka*, in Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, line 48.

74. DUR ša^{GI5}MĀ, DUR ša^{GI5}MĀ.GUR_g, in BAM 248 ii 51-52. See CAD T sub *ṭurru* A, p. 164-165 «yarn, wire, string»; R sub *riksu*, p. 347-355 «band, bond, joint».

75. *maksû*, in YOS 11, 86: 12-13.

76. Forms of *pašāru* are used in YOS 11, 86: 12, 23; Borger, n. 66, p. 17, lines 29-30; BAM 248 ii 66. See CAD P s.v., p. 286-303. The verb *pašāru* is also employed in BAM 248 ii 54, 67. See CAD P s.v., p. 236-245.

77. ^{GI5}SAG.KUL/*sikkûru*, in van Dijk, J., ed. Nicht-kanonische Beschwörungen und sonstige literarische Texte. Akademie-Verlag: Berlin; 1971 (from now on, VS 17), text 34, line 23; YOS 11, 86: 23; Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, obv. 35. See CAD S sub *sikkûru*, p. 256-259.

78. *šigaru*, in YOS 11, 86: 21. See CAD Š/2 s.v., pp. 408-411 «part of a lock; neck stocks».

79. *kA/bābu*, in Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, obv. 36; BAM 248 ii 65.

80. *ṭūdam* + *šakānu*, in YOS 11, 86: 14. CAD T sub *ṭūdu*, p. 121-122.

81. *padānam* + *petû*, in YOS 11, 86: 15. CAD P sub *padānu*, p. 2-5 «path».

82. VS 17, 33: 11-12; UM 29-15-367: 12-13, 28-30 in van Dijk, n. 25, p. 55, 62; AUAM 73.3094 in Cohen, Mark E. Literary texts from the Andrews University Archaeological Museum. *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale*. 1976; 70: 136, lines 1-23.

83. YOS 11,85: 1-15; Farber, n. 25, p. 313-314, lines 1-6; AUAM 73.3094 in Cohen, n. 82, p. 134-139.

84. ^{GI5}MĀ, ^{GI5}MĀ.GUR_g, in BAM 248 i 44-45, 47-48, 62-63.

85. UM 29-15-367: 2-3; VS 17,33: 1-3, in van Dijk, n. 25, p. 53, 62.

86. Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, obv. 53-55.

87. Lambert, n. 17, p. 286, lines 30-31; Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, obv. 59-60; BAM 248 iii 36, 40; VS 17,34: 13, in van Dijk, n. 16, p. 344.

Butting, crouching, crying	Sum.: bending on the floor, crying ⁸⁸ . Akk.: crouching, yelling in labour pain; trembling, crying ⁸⁹ .
Darkness and light	Sum.: baby should extend its arms towards the eye of the sun ⁹⁰ . Akk.: foetus in darkness ⁹¹ ; child must go out and see the light ⁹² .
Falling	Sum.: falling waters ⁹³ . Akk.: falling from a wall ⁹⁴ .
Breaking like a vase	Sum.: «as a small útul vase, she opens» ⁹⁵ ; «like a cracked ceramic pot she breaks» ⁹⁶ .
Death and other similar motifs	Akk.: the dust of death covering the parturient ⁹⁷ ; the boat sailing from the quay of death ⁹⁸ . Violent storm ⁹⁹ ; chaos ¹⁰⁰ .

Appendix 3: Therapies in BAM 248

Column i

<i>Prescription number</i>	<i>Therapy</i>	<i>Rubric/Internal notes</i>	<i>Notes on therapy</i>
1 ÉN (1-36)	Incantation		Fragmentary section
2 ÉN (37-50) Rubric (51) DÙ.DÙ.BI (52-53)	Ritual (incantation + procedure)	KA.INIM.MA MUNUS LA.RA. AH.KAM	Incantation: boats and quays; narrowness and distress, child as a serpent, being born = see the sun. Procedure: oil on top of her belly.
3 ÉN (54-61)	Incantation		Intervention of the two messengers of the god Sin (Nahunde and Narunde); comparison of child with gazelle and serpent.

88. Sum.: gú ki ba-ni-in-gar, in VS 17,33: 8; van Dijk, n. 25, p. 62.

89. Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, lines 57-58; BAM 248 iii 21-24.

90. YOS 11, 85: 29, in van Dijk, n. 25, p. 67.

91. YOS 11, 86: 9-10, in van Dijk, n. 13, p. 503

92. Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, rev. 49.

93. VS 17,33: 19, in van Dijk, n. 25, p. 63; BAM 248 ii 70, iii 2.

94. Forms of *maqātu* are used. VS 17,34: 18, in van Dijk, n. 16, p. 344; Lambert, n. 17, p. 286, line 33; BAM 248 iii 1.

95. Sum.: dug-útu-tur-<gim> he-du₈-du₈, in YOS 11,85: 26.

96. Sum.: dug-gaz-za-gim hé-[em-ma]-gaz-gaz, in UM 29-15-367: 45.

97. Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, obv. 37

98. KAR *mu-ti*, in BAM 248 i 62.

99. BAM 248 ii 46. See CAD M/2 sub *mehû* A, p. 5-6.

100. Lambert, n. 7, p. 31, rev. 47. See CAD T sub *têšû*, p. 375-377.

4 ÉN (62-66) rubric (67) DÙ.DÙ.BI (68-69)	Ritual	KA.INIM.MA MUNUS LA.RA. AH.KÁM	Recitation: ship, quays of death and distress, Bêlet-ili, may the child see the sunlight. Procedure: to smear(?) oil on her belly(?) downwards.
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Column ii

<i>Prescription</i>	<i>Therapy</i>	<i>Rubric/Internal notes</i>	<i>Notes on therapy</i>
5 (1-13, broken) ÉN (14-70 and iii 1-5)		Rubric and incantation are included in iii	The foetus is in danger; the ship should arrive to the quay of health; loosening of knots, bindings, ropes, seals. The child should go out and see the light of the sun. Images of falling (raindrop, someone falling from a wall, a waterpipe). Asalluhi as intervening deity.

Column iii

<i>Prescription</i>	<i>Therapy</i>	<i>Rubric/Internal notes</i>	<i>Notes</i>
5 (continues from previous column) ÉN (1-5) rubric (6) DÙ.DÙ.BI (7-9)			ii 70 to iii 1-2, repetition of ii 57-59. Ascription of incantation to a divine genealogy (Asalluhi, Ea, Mami, Nisaba). Rubric Procedure: rubbing of substances in oil. Reflection of recitation ii 57-59, and ii 70-iii 2.
6 ÉN (10-35)	Incantation		<i>Historiola</i> of the cow of Sin. Sin sends two messengers (Lammas) with water of labour and oil from a bowl. Birth of the calf.
7 ÉN (36-45) DÙ.DÙ.BI (46-53)	Ritual		Nahundi and Narundi. Narrative begins with the cow suffering from birth pangs. Water sprinkled from the god's <i>banduddû</i> . Child should go out like a serpent. Image of falling from a wall. Procedure: different types of dust from sections of the door (liminal space), mixed in oil, incantation recited over it. A thick reed, trimmed, used to apply the oil on the belly.
8 ÉN (54-64 and iv 1)	Incantation		Incantation, cow of Sin; first-person voice; butting imagery; ship, quay of death and distress; god Ea as lord of incantation.

Column iv

<i>Prescription</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Rubric/Internal notes</i>	<i>Notes</i>
8 (continues from previous column) ÉN (1)			The child should come out and see the sunlight.
9 ÉN (2-3) DÛ.DÛ.BI (4-5)	Ritual		Child should escape as a gazelle, snake; Asal-luhi as midwife that will receive the child. Procedure: staff of <i>êru</i> wood, after reciting an incantation over it, should lie on her belly, she will give birth.
10 ÉN (6-7) DÛ.DÛ.BI (8-9)	Ritual		Incantation: Marduk as midwife(?) of the country that will make her give birth. Procedure: staff of <i>êru</i> wood after reciting an incantation over it, should be rolled down her belly, she will give birth.
11 ÉN (10) rubric (11)	Incantation	K A . I N I M . M A MUNUS LA.RA. A H . A . K Á M	Incantation (abracadabra?): <i>she will be sprinkled</i> , she will go well.
12 (12)	Potion		Potion made of oil <i>maštakal</i> , roasted <i>tap-pinnu</i> flour.
13 (13-15)	Potion		To smash foxvine, dog's tongue plant, crushed <i>tuhlam</i> (?) plant in a <i>lahannu</i> vessel filled with <i>šābu</i> beer, she will drink (it) on an empty stomach, she will give birth fast.
14 (16)	Potion		To powder the skin of a wall lizard(?), she will drink (it) on an empty stomach, the same.
15 (17)	Salve		To pulverize dust of a dog's crossing-place(?)/paw, to smash it with oil, to anoint her belly, she will give birth.
16 (18)	Salve		To pulverize the nest of a <i>nammahu</i> -bird, to mix (it) in oil, to anoint (her), the same.
17 (19-20)	Salve		To pulverize root of male <i>pillû</i> of the North, to mix (it) in oil, to anoint her belly (the region of the navel) seven times from top to bottom, the same.
18 (21)	Potion		To drink pulverize foxvine in beer on an empty stomach. Another: dog's tongue, the same.

19 (22)	Potion		To pulverize dog's tongue (and) <i>ninû</i> plant in beer, she will drink (it) on an empty stomach and the same.
20 (23)	Potion		To powder bat guano (?), the same.
21 (24)	Potion		To pulverize dog's tongue (and) <i>maštakal</i> , the same.
22 (25)	Diet		She will eat turtle meat, the same.
23 (26)	Diet		She will eat white pork meat, the same.
24 (27)	Diet		She will eat vixen meat, the same.
25 (28)	Potion		To powder <i>atāišu</i> plant, to drink (it) in beer, the same.
26 (29)	Potion		<i>kalgukku</i> paste, to drink (it) in beer, the same.
27 (30)	Diet		To chew Kaniš acorn, the same.
28 (31-38)	Band		To collect sprout(s) from under the <i>asû</i> (plant) that grows on top of a mud wall; to lay flat; to say: «you have received your gift, (now) give me the plant of life; that the woman so-an-so, daughter of so-an-do, may her belly be made to go well». To pull out the root and the top (of the plant). To tie a plaited band in her left thigh, she will get well.
29 (39-40)	Phylactery to prevent the hand of the god approaching the child		To mix pig's excrement, black dog's excrement, donkey spittle, to wrap (them) in a fleece, to place (it) around his neck, the baby will get well.
30 (41)	Smoke to prevent the demon <i>lilû</i> approaching the child		To burn lion hair and goat hair.
31 (42)	Salve for the same		Human bone in oil, to anoint the baby constantly.

32 (43)	Salve for the same		<i>mušu</i> stone, <i>şaşumtu</i> plant, pig bone in oil, to rub the baby repeatedly.
		Catchline (44)	én a-bat-ta ba-ta-du-na-ta mu-un-ša-ús-sa
		Colophon (45)	It is copied and checked according to its original.

